

board and as the associate treasurer, and he served as the training committee chairman and as a member of the advisory committee for the California Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training.

Locally, the sheriff was instrumental in guiding county policy for the development of the Southwest Justice Center, including a jail and sheriff's station. In September 1989, Sheriff Byrd officially opened the Robert Presley Detention Center, which was the first major correctional facility constructed in the county in 50 years. The project came in on time and under budget, demonstrating the tight-fisted budgeting and fiscal conservatism that Cois Byrd always practiced as our sheriff.

But, perhaps more important than his expertise at working with the board of supervisors, State law enforcement organizations, and other community groups, or even his superb management skills, what made Cois Byrd such an outstanding sheriff was his ability to motivate his deputies and other department staff. In spite of the rapid growth of the sheriff's department, Cois always made it a practice to personally meet each graduating class of deputies from every training academy—and, he maintained a good, close working relationship with the civilian employees.

While building one of the largest and most respected sheriff's departments in the Nation, Cois also found time to participate in numerous civic activities, including serving faithfully as a volunteer for the Boy Scouts and sponsoring an explorer program. While we will miss Cois as our sheriff, we are delighted that he will continue to provide his law enforcement expertise at the Crime Control Technology Center at the University of California, Riverside, school of engineering. And, we are especially grateful that he and his wife, Evelyn, will remain in our community.

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the citizens of California's 43d Congressional District, to congratulate and thank Sheriff Cois Byrd for many years of dedicated service to the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and to wish Cois and Evelyn continued good health and happiness, and much success in their new endeavors.

MENTAL HEALTH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MENTAL HEALTH

One challenge facing our country is improving mental health care. Fewer than 40% of those who have ever suffered from a mental disorder received treatment, despite significant progress in developing successful remedies. The federal government devotes resources to research and treatment.

What is mental illness? Mental disorders have intertwined biological, psychological and environmental roots. Many tend to recur throughout a person's lifetime. Most mental illness (other than alcohol or drug abuse) fall into one of three categories:

Mood disorders—While everyone has changes in mood, some people experience

periodic disturbances, the most common of which is depression. Persons with major depression have a persistent feeling of sadness, often accompanied by insomnia, intense guilt feelings, or recurrent thoughts of death or suicide.

The other major mood disorder is manic-depressive illness, in which people alternately experience periods of extreme euphoria and major depression. The manic phase of the disease may be marked by hyperactivity, irritability, decreased need for sleep, and loss of self-control and judgment.

Anxiety disorders—Fear and avoidance behavior are the characteristic symptoms of these disorders. A person with panic disorder has sudden, recurring attacks involving an irrational sense of imminent danger accompanied by physical symptoms such as heart palpitations and shortness of breath. Obsessive-compulsive disorder involves repeated, intrusive, unwanted thoughts that cause distress and anxiety, often accompanied by a compulsive ritual, such as hand-washing or cleaning.

Schizophrenic disorders—Persons with schizophrenia do not have multiple personalities. One of the most debilitating mental illnesses known, schizophrenia is characterized by distorted thinking, delusions, hallucinations, and withdrawal from the outside world.

Who suffers from mental illness? Recent studies found that 28 percent of adults will suffer a mental disorder in any one year; five percent of them a severe disorder. Almost a third of adults will have a mental illness during their lifetime. While the overall rates of major mental disorders do not differ for women and men, some are more common in one or the other. Mental illness can strike at any age.

How are mental illnesses treated? Treatment may include medication, psychotherapy, hospitalization, or a combination of these. Recent research has yielded discoveries of several new drugs to treat mental illnesses. Today, most who suffer from severe mental disorders can be treated successfully.

What is the cost of mental illnesses to the nation? In 1991, the cost totaled just over \$136 billion (not including alcohol and drug abuse). The biggest cost associated with mental illness is lost productivity. This is true in part because mental illness often strikes people at the beginning of their working years, in part because many people with mental disorders do not get treatment.

What is the federal government's role in mental health care? The federal government plays a major role in research into causes and treatments of mental disorders, primarily through the National Institutes of Mental Health, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol and Alcoholism. Congress has provided \$1.3 billion for these efforts in 1995. In addition, the federal government will provide \$2.1 billion in 1995 for mental health treatment and substance abuse prevention.

Congress has also established specific programs for providing mental health services to homeless individuals. An estimated one-third of the homeless population in the U.S. suffers from serious mental illnesses, and 30 to 60 percent of the homeless mentally ill also are substance abusers.

While it did not receive as much attention as other aspects of the health care reform debate, discussion was given to expanding mental health coverage. Most private health insurance plans do not offer identical coverage for mental illnesses and other ailments, nor does Medicare. For example, almost 80% of large- and medium-sized businesses which provide health insurance had more restrictive hospital coverage. Many plans put lower limits on lifetime expenses and outpatient coverage.

Critics of expanding coverage for mental disorders argue that they lack clear diagnostic criteria, potentially leading to coverage for almost any problem. They believe that too much money would be spent treating the so-called "worried well," who are not in serious need of help. They also assert that mental illnesses often cannot be treated effectively.

Advocates for expanded coverage assert that mental illnesses are as definable, diagnosable, and treatable as other disorders. They also contend that the lack of private insurance coverage puts an unfair burden on the public, which currently pays for over half of all mental health treatment. Finally, they argue that the cost of not providing adequate mental health care coverage is ultimately higher than providing it.

It is hard to determine what shape the health care debate will take next year, but the issue of mental health coverage will not go away. I believe we must work toward a health care system that provides adequate mental health and substance abuse services. This will not come easily or cheaply. Both private and public health care plans should phase in coverage, allowing time to develop the capacity to deliver and manage a more comprehensive mental health and substance abuse benefit. Eventually these plans must include treatment in a variety of environments, ranging from inpatient hospital to community and residential treatment. States must be given wide flexibility to promote and encourage these plans. I do not underestimate the difficulty of this task, but neither do I find acceptable the view that because of the problems we should exclude coverage for the mentally ill.

In addition, the federal government should continue to support research and treatment that can return mentally ill individuals to healthy, productive lives.

IT IS TIME FOR THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST TO GO

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, America has always stood as a shining example of opportunity for the rest of the world. But today, in the United States, opportunity for senior citizens is severely limited.

Fifty-nine years ago, when the Social Security System was launched, unemployment was as high as 25 percent. The earnings test of the Social Security Act was a conscious attempt by Congress to discourage the elderly from working and thus create jobs for younger Americans.

Times have changed dramatically since the 1930's, and as we head toward the 21st century it seems only just that Congress change this discriminatory policy. In the 102d Congress, the House of Representatives passed a version of the earnings limitation repeal. To my dismay, this provision was later stripped from the legislation.

It is now up to the 104th Congress to finish the work. The Contract With America, which the public overwhelmingly endorsed in the November elections, includes a repeal of the Social Security earnings test. The public support is clear, and I urge my colleagues to make this the year we stop penalizing the work of seniors with some of our country's highest

marginal tax rates ever imposed on middle-income Americans.

COMMEMORATION IN ISRAEL
MARKS THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE JACKSON-VANIK AMEND-
MENT

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 20th anniversary of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade bill of 1974. The amendment made history by linking most favored nation trading status to free emigration from nonmarket economies. The purpose of the amendment was to spur the former Soviet Union to ease emigration for Soviet Jews during the cold war. The Jackson-Vanik amendment was instrumental in allowing hundreds of thousands of Jews and other Soviet citizens to leave the U.S.S.R. to experience the freedom and security of life in Israel and the United States.

The Henry M. Jackson Foundation, in conjunction with the American Enterprise Institute, Hebrew University, the Zionist Forum, and the Jerusalem Post, is sponsoring a conference in Jerusalem this week, on January 8–10, 1995, to commemorate the anniversary of this legislation. The Boeing Corp. and Manro Haydan Trading of London are founding corporate sponsors. The conference will pay special tribute to Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, recognizing his lifelong work on human rights and his successful efforts to secure the right of emigration throughout the Eastern bloc. Human rights veterans such as Natan Sharansky and Elena Bonner, widow of Nobel Laureate Andrei Sakharov, will join Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Likud Chairman Benjamin Netanyahu, and other major political figures at this international event. Sessions at the conference will address the historical and contemporary significance of the amendment and assess the current status of Russian Jews in the former Soviet Union.

I hope that my colleagues will mark this important anniversary as a reminder of our former colleague, Senator Scoop Jackson, and his vital role two decades ago in helping to secure human rights and freedom for thousands of citizens trapped behind the Iron Curtain.

IN PRAISE OF HOWARD
YERUSALIM, RETIRING PENN-
SYLVANIA SECRETARY OF
TRANSPORTATION

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an individual who has an attachment to his native State of Pennsylvania that is as enduring as it is remarkable.

We often talk about men and women, Mr. Speaker, who leave their mark on their communities. We often mean this in a figurative way. But I want to recognize a man who has

quite literally left his mark on the landscape of the Keystone State—the retiring Secretary of Transportation, Howard Yerusalim.

Howard and I have two important things in common. We both are native Pennsylvanians, and we both have viewed transportation as an organizing principle for the State and national economy.

Howard is an engineer by birth and training, and he has built upon this foundation. Indeed, he has combined two remarkable elements. First, he has had a visionary ability to look at the vast State of Pennsylvania and understand its many present and future transportation needs. At the same time, he has the knack of translating these visionary plans into simple blueprints and then taking these blueprints and translating them into the nitty gritty of steel rods and asphalt. There are many people in the transportation industry who are good at one of these endeavors. Howard has been extremely able in both.

He understands roads, rails, and runways and he has the management skills to complement this knowledge. A list of his achievements and awards would fill these pages. But, I am particularly impressed by his selection as one of the Nation's top ten public works leaders for 1992 by The American Public Works Association, and his tenure as president of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials for 1994.

It seems, Mr. Speaker, that everyone in the transportation industry knows Howard, and everyone has their favorite moment involving him. My favorite concerns the time when he and I worked on the historic Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. I was in constant contact with Howard, relying heavily upon his counsel on many major issues covered by the bill. Most of all, he provided me with an honest interpretation of how provisions in the bill would work in actual practice.

Great men and women rise to their potential. It was Pennsylvania's great fortune that Howard came to PennDOT in 1968 and rose through the ranks to become its chief. As I've said in the past Howard Yerusalim is a capable and reliable advocate for public works expenditures and has earned my respect through his dedication and commitment to integrity in public service.

Mr. Speaker, transportation is the lifeblood of our communities, our Commonwealth, and our Nation, and yet it is often taken for granted—as are the individuals who plan, design, and build it, and thus leave their mark on the landscape. In many ways, Howard Yerusalim is one of those individuals. And yet, through his leadership, Pennsylvania has developed—and continues to develop—a first-rate transportation system, a system which breathes life into our economy, and into our daily lives.

LEGISLATION TO ASSIST
CALIFORNIA TOURISM

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, Representative Lynn Schenk and I were both elected to the 103d Congress from districts hard hit by defense downsizing and the effects

of a lingering recession. During her 2 years in this body, Representative SCHENK fought time and time again for California's workers and on behalf of California's tourism industry.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue Congresswoman Schenk's efforts to help California's tourism businesses by reintroducing her cruise ship legislation to close a loophole in Federal law through which California loses an estimated \$82 million annually. This issue is one of great concern to businesses in Representative Schenk's San Diego district and to those that I represent in San Pedro and on Catalina Island. According to Catalina's Chamber of Commerce, the city of Avalon itself loses \$1.5 million annually in canceled port visits because of the existing loophole.

Currently under the Federal Johnson Act, a cruise ship that makes an intrastate stop is subject to State law even if that ship travels in international waters and is destined for another State or foreign country. In order to prevent the spread of gambling on the mainland, California currently prohibits gambling on cruise ships which make multiple stops in the State.

The legislation which I reintroduce today would allow gambling to continue on internationally bound cruises, and would not cause mainland gambling to uncontrollably expand. My bill would amend the Johnson Act to allow Federal control over voyages that begin and end in the same State as long as those stops are part of a voyage to another State or foreign country which is reached within 3 days of the start of the voyage. The legislation reflects a hard-fought compromise reached last year with Senator DANIEL INOUE by explicitly excluding the State of Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation which I offer today will provide a much needed shot-in-the-arm to tourism in California. This issue is by no means partisan. Gov. Pete Wilson enthusiastically supported this legislation last year. On behalf of Representative Schenk, I urge the House to act swiftly in approving this measure.

COORDINATOR FOR COUNTER-
TERRORISM BILL, H.R. 22

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce H.R. 22, a bill to preserve the coordinator for Counter-Terrorism Office at the State Department. I was pleased that during the 103d Congress, we were able to enact into law my amendment to the State Department authorization bill to at least temporarily reverse the proposed reorganization plan that would have eliminated the Office of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism. That very important and high level, as well as independent office, was first established during the Reagan era as a response to international terrorism, and it reported directly to the Secretary of State. The office faced the cutting-room knife as the new administration began in 1993, when it was planned to be merged into an office responsible for narcotics and international crime as well.